

ONE HOUR IN A TOURING CAR.

Motor Has Brought the Country House Very Near to Town. Grandmother's diary is full of the merry sleigh rides of her days, but it is doubtful if they had the excitement and charm of a modern motor dash at twenty miles an hour through the spring night, says the New York Post.

The touring car shoots from the porte cochere, taking the road along the ridge. Below, illuminated by the white glare of the lamps where the water drops over the low parapet. The brakes grind as the car descends to the sandy road. On all sides are the black, empty tree-pillared aisles of the wood. It does not seem possible that less than twenty miles away lies New York, with its teeming millions, that prosperous townships surrounded us on every side.

As we near the city traffic thickens. A lone trolley car is passed as if it were standing still, and delivery wagons seem to be dropped a block at a jump; fellow motorists appear, and the hoarse "honk" of the auto horns is deafening. This "leg" of the course is eaten up as quickly as the preceding one. The silhouette of the city is more distinct. Here and there, some great apartment hotel shoots its light-speckled bulk into the dusk, while, nearer at hand, the lamps on bridges and shipping in the Harlem form a dazzling network.

After into Seventh avenue we roll, slowly threading our way out of the rock into more open ground, where, at medium speed, we flash past the elevated pillars. A policeman holds up a warning hand as we rush past 30th street, but before he can say a word we are past and two blocks away. Now we are at Central Park West. The rough native rock of the park and the dressed granite cliffs opposite cast puzzling shadows across the asphalt.

A young man from the South who a few years ago was so fortunate as to be enabled to enter the law office of a well-known New York firm was first entrusted with a very simple case. He was asked by the late James C. Carter, then a member of the firm, to give an opinion in writing. When this was submitted it was observed by Mr. Carter that, with the touching confidence of a neophyte, the young Southerner had begun with the expression, "I am clearly of opinion."

"My dear young friend, never state that you are clearly of opinion on a law point. The most you can hope to discover is the preponderance of the doubt."—Success.

On the evening of the first Sunday after their removal from their house in the suburbs, which was the only home the children had ever known, to the top floor of a seventh-story apartment house, the family gathered around the piano for the usual hour of song, each member in turn, according to time-honored custom, requesting a hymn of his choice. When 10-year-old Marjory's turn came she said: "I think the most appropriate hymn is: 'I'm nearer my heavenly home to-day than ever I've been before.'"

"I think of it every time I come up in the elevator."—New York Press.

An Infant Prodigy. Hercules was only six months old when he uttered the first words under most unusual circumstances. He happened to be looking over the side of his cradle when he saw approaching two huge reptiles.

"Great snakes!" he exclaimed, reaching out, he took one in each clasp by first and strangled the life out of each twenty-footer.—Baltimore American.

There are some women who still look like the fashion plates in Godey's.

CHANGES IN CABINET.

GENERAL SHIFT IN PRESIDENT'S FAMILY PLANNED.

Oscar S. Straus and George V. L. Meyer Will Take Office When Shaw and Moody Step Out—Personnel of Reorganized Body.

President Roosevelt announced Tuesday night the reorganization of his cabinet made necessary by the retirement of Attorney General Moody Jan. 1 and the retirement of Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department March 4. The two new cabinet ministers will be George V. L. Meyer, now ambassador to Russia, as postmaster general and Oscar S. Straus of New York as secretary of commerce and labor.

The organized cabinet will be as follows: Secretary of State—Elihu Root of New York. Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou of New York. Secretary of War—William H. Taft of Ohio.

Attorney General—Charles J. Bonaparte of Maryland. Postmaster General—George V. L. Meyer of Massachusetts. Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf of California. Secretary of the Interior—Edwin Allen Hitchcock of Missouri.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson of Iowa. Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar Solomon Straus of New York. Mr. Straus is a well-known New York merchant who was formerly a Democrat, but left the party on the free silver question, and has been a Republican since. He was minister to Turkey under Cleveland's second administration and was reappointed by McKinley. Mr. Straus is a Jew, and his appointment is remarkable from the fact that he is the first Jew to be a member of the cabinet of the United States.

BURTON IS IN JAIL.

Former Senator Incarcerated in Potosi (Mo.) Prison.

Ex-Senator J. Ralph Burton, the first United States Senator ever convicted of a crime while holding a seat in the Senate, has begun his term in jail at Potosi, Mo. The highest court in the land refused to intervene to save him from the six months' sentence imposed for having used his senatorial influence with the Postoffice Department to prevent the issuance of a fraud order against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company, a get-rich-quick concern which flourished in Missouri a few years ago.

When Burton, at that time a United States Senator from Kansas, was convicted of the crime of using his official station to make money unlawfully, it was said that he would never be punished for his offense. He himself believed it would be possible to obtain immunity for his acts and that his humiliation and discomfort of serving a term in prison would not be his. Immediately after his conviction an appeal was made to the higher courts and it went as far as the United States Supreme Court. It had the effect of delaying his punishment, but the Supreme Court denied his petition for a rehearing in the case, and the ex-Senator has begun his term in the little prison.

THE CANNED BEEF INDUSTRY.

Figures on Exports Show Trade to Have Fallen Off.

Detailed reports of the export business in canned beef go to show how the export output of that product has been reduced since last spring. In August the exports were down to 659,127 pounds, against 5,048,583 pounds some twelve months ago. For September the exports increased to 1,644,813 pounds, against 2,895,732 pounds for September last year. The figures for September still show a business only 42 per cent of that done at the same time last year, but August business was only about 13 per cent of the volume of business done the same month last year.

For nine months of this year a total of 13,161,718 pounds of canned beef has been sent out, against 52,577,484 the same time last year, and the value of this stands \$3,042,792, against \$5,135,501 worth of canned beef sold the same time last year. For the nine months of the fiscal year ending with March, 1906, total exports of canned beef were 52,606,873 pounds, valued at \$5,267,013, against 48,575,050 pounds, valued at \$4,840,757 for exports the same period ending with March, 1905.

Riots Stop French Races.

The throng of spectators at the Longchamp course near Paris, last Sunday, was thrown into a panic by a riot in the betting ring, which culminated in the burning of the booths and the calling out of soldiers and firemen to save property and restore order. The rioters retreated when the soldiers arrived, but much damage had already been done. The disturbance was brought about by a bad start in the free handicap which left the favorite and three other horses at the post and enabled an outsider to win the race. The government next day took cognizance of the riot by announcing that there would be no more racing this season.

Paris Dames Discarding Corsets.

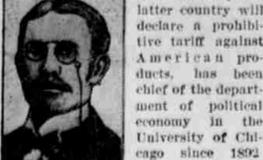
There prevails at present an unprecedented corset crusade among the fashionable women of Paris, taking their cue from famous actresses. The society leaders have adopted the theory that the female figure is in reality more beautiful and graceful in its natural lines than with the construction and distortion of the corset. Since the empire style has come in the prevailing plan is to have the weight of the garments largely suspended from the shoulders.

Supreme Court Contempt Cases.

The answer of Sheriff Shipp of Hamilton county, Tenn., and nine deputies, to the charge of contempt made by the Supreme Court in connection with the lynching of a negro named Ed Johnson at Chattanooga last March after Johnson's appeal had been granted by the highest court, was filed at Washington, by ex-Artillery General Harmon. The answer contends that the negro's case was not appealable, but that in any case the sheriff and his deputies did their best to prevent the lynching.

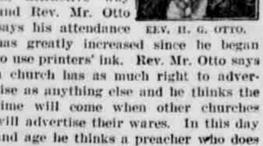
IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Professor James Laurence Laughlin, who says that if the United States does not enter into a reciprocity treaty with Germany the latter country will declare a prohibitive tariff against American products, has been chief of the department of political economy in the University of Chicago since 1892.

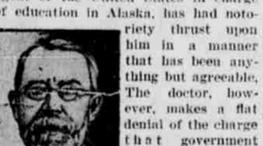


He was born at Deerfield, Ohio, in 1873 and was graduated from Harvard in 1893 and since that time has had a notable career as teacher and author. In 1895 he prepared for the government of San Domingo a scheme of monetary reform that subsequently was adopted. Professor Laughlin was a member of the monetary commission appointed by the Indianapolis monetary conference in 1897, and is considered an authority on monetary subjects.

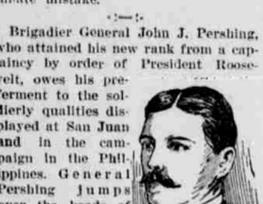
Princeton, Ind., has a preacher who believes in printers' ink. The town has three daily papers and every Saturday Rev. H. G. Otto, pastor of the Christian Church, runs a display "ad" in these papers inviting the people to come and hear his sermon on the following Sabbath. His "ads" are written in an attractive way and Rev. Mr. Otto says his attendance has greatly increased since he began to use printers' ink. Rev. Mr. Otto says a church has as much right to advertise as anything else and he thinks the time will come when other churches will advertise their wares. In this day and age he thinks a preacher who does not advertise is behind the times.



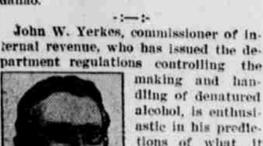
Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of the United States in charge of education in Alaska, has had notoriety thrust upon him in a manner that has been anything but agreeable. The doctor, however, makes a flat denial of the charge that government funds have been diverted toward the support of sectarian missions in Alaska and that he is responsible for the official crookedness. The accusation was made by Frank C. Churchill, a special agent of the Interior Department, who was sent to Alaska to investigate. No one, not even the officials of the government, believes that the doctor—an estimable man—is anything more than the victim of an unfortunate mistake.



Brigadier General John J. Pershing, who attained his new rank from a captaincy by order of President Roosevelt, owes his preference to the soldierly qualities displayed at San Juan and in the campaign in the Philippines. General Pershing jumps over the heads of nearly 1,000 officers who ranked him as captain, which has stirred up quite a fuss in the army. GEN. J. J. PERSHING. General Pershing was in the West Point class of 1886 and has repeatedly distinguished himself in the service during native insurrections. He virtually subdued the insurrection of Mindanao.



John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, who has issued the department regulations controlling the making and handling of denatured alcohol, is enthusiastic in his predictions of what it will accomplish in the industrial world as an agent of light, heat and power. Mr. Yerkes is preparing for an increased force, especially in field and chemical work, to carry out the new regulations.



An Afro-American Proclamation.

Through Bishop Walters, the national Afro-American council issued a proclamation asking the colored race of America to dedicate Oct. 7 as a day of prayer and fasting. He calls upon them to pray that the country may rid itself of race prejudice—the American heart disease, which only the grace of God can cure. He asks them to pledge to fight every law having for its aim the humiliation of any class of American citizens, because of race, color, creed or previous condition. The proclamations charge that many men of power are using their offices to degrade 10,000,000 American citizens, and that many people are looking on in silence.

Demands of the Bankers.

During the thirty-second annual convention of the American Bankers' Association which convened at St. Louis, President Hamilton strongly advocated more rigid examination of the banks and definite salaries for the government inspectors. A resolution to this effect was favored and plans were made to bring the matter to the attention of Congress.

Silk Industry in Oklahoma.

George E. Gardner, who is acknowledged in Oklahoma to be the corn king because of his successful efforts in developing corn-raising in that part of the country, has begun the cultivation of the white mulberry tree, to develop the raw silk industry. Already he has a number of silk worms feeding on the mulberry leaves and at work spinning cocoons, and has submitted samples of the thread to Secretary Wilson.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

TERRIBLE WORK OF WEST INDIAN HURRICANE.

Cuba, San Salvador and Keys Off Florida Coast Are Devastated—Number of Persons Killed Estimated at 275.

Loss of Life in Hurricane. At Elliott's Key..... 275 Off Bahama Islands..... 20 Off Miami..... 20 At Havana..... 20 Total dead..... 375

Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of lives have been lost in a terrific hurricane which swept from the coast of Venezuela on the south to the Florida coast on the north, and which raged 200 miles out on the Atlantic ocean.

So far as known the greatest loss of life was off the Florida coast. At Elliott Key a great tidal wave inundated the island. The 250 inhabitants were swept into the sea. From apparently reliable reports received the devastation on Elliott Key was complete, every living being perishing in the flood.

A barge containing 100 refugees from a neighboring key, which had anchored in the lee of Elliott island, was struck by the tidal wave and swept out to sea. Fifty of those on board were either swept into the sea or killed by the force of the wave. The survivors were carried on the crest of the wave far out and were picked up late yesterday off the Bahama Islands. Many of the survivors were in a serious state as the result of their experience and some may die.

The extension steamer St. Lucie, which plies between one of the keys and Miami, was caught in the storm and sought the lee of Elliott key to ride it out. The St. Lucie was caught in the tidal wave which swept over the key and driven ashore, with the loss of twenty-eight persons and the wounding of a number of others.

Northern Cuba, especially the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, felt the full force of the hurricane which raged there for over twenty hours, the wind at one time attaining a velocity of 120 miles an hour. Great damage was done in the city of Havana and to the shipping in the harbor and twenty lives were lost by the collapse of houses.

In the republic of San Salvador many lives were lost in a terrific storm which raged over the country for ten days. In many instances the topography of the country has been changed and the bodies of dead persons and cattle are floating down the swifter streams.

The Chinese Reform Edict. Since the publication of the imperial edict, which commits the Chinese government to a modernizing policy of the laws, officials of all classes have taken a hand in the new movement. Foreseeing by lot any of the temples has been prohibited by the chief of police of the inner city of Peking, and Viceroy Tuan Shih Kai has stopped the celebration of the Hsin festival on the ground of extravagance. The commission, which recently visited Europe and America, has asked the emperor to remove the eunuchs from the palace on account of their evil influence. The constitutional government is to be established as soon as the public mind can be prepared for it. In the text of the imperial edict occurs the following naïve passage: "Since the beginning of our dynasty, there have been wise emperors, who have made laws suited to the times. Now that China has intercourse with all nations, our laws and political system have become antiquated, and our country is always in trouble. Therefore it is necessary for us to gather more knowledge and learn the new code of laws; otherwise we shall be unworthy of the trust of our forefathers and the people."

Report on Tuberculosis. Dr. Lawrence F. Eliek, director of the Henry Phipps institute for the study, prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, at Philadelphia, and his staff, have published an exhaustive report of their researches for two years, containing the latest revelations of science concerning the disease commonly known as consumption. It is found that negroes are far more apt to die of tuberculosis than the caucasians designated as houseworkers has the greatest number of victims. The negroes are particularly dangerous to the community because they constitute the servant class and are brought into intimate association with other people. As a general rule there is a close association between the death rate of tuberculosis and indoor life, hardship and want.

To Investigate Capitol Scandal. State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania, after refusing to honor bills for the extravagant trimmings of the new state capitol, put Gov. Pennypacker and Auditor Snyder on record by asking them definitely what authority they had to authorize the architect to spend \$9,000,000 on trimmings and furnishings after the building had been declared completed, with the expenditure of the original \$4,000,000 appropriation. Both Pennypacker and Snyder refused to answer, and Berry pressed his belief that from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000 was expended in excess of what should have been spent. It was expected that the matter would be brought into court by refusal to O. K. bills.

A Business of \$107,000,000.00. The annual report of the New York clearing house for the year ending Sept. 30 shows transactions amounting to \$107,721,583,115. The total of balances for the year was \$3,832,621,023, a gain of over \$20,000,000 as compared with last year. Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market and Fulton national bank, was elected president of the association, while Albert H. Wiggin, vice president of the Chase national bank, was made secretary and Manager William J. Gilpin was re-elected.

Record Year for Corn. Estimates based upon the Oct. 1 official crop report published by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the yield of corn will be 2,780,000,000, or 70,000,000 bushels greater than was ever harvested in this country in one year, and the condition was 93.1, as compared with 79.6 for the ten years' average. The oat crop is estimated 863,352,000 bushels, or an average of 31.2 per acre, as compared with 24 in 1905. Barley ran 28.3 to the acre, against 26.8 last year, and potatoes stood at 82.2, as compared with 74.3 in 1905.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Chicago. "With bank exchanges the greatest seen in six months, commodity movements of unprecedented magnitude and strongly sustained demands for finished products, business generally progresses satisfactorily. Seasonable extension appears in most leading branches of production and distribution. Weather conditions continued to stimulate active demand in both city and country retail lines. Dealings in the wholesale branches maintain a comparatively large aggregate and there is added pressure upon the capacity of furnaces, steel mills, factories and shipyards. Few additional advances followed last week's changes, but the whole range of prices for mine and forest products now stands at the highest level this year. Some falling off in buying might have been looked for among conservative consumers, yet it is remarkable and testifies to the strong position upon which current operations are based that commitments run further ahead than at any time heretofore.

The present drawbacks cannot be regarded unhealthy and are confined to unavoidable delays in getting necessary supplies and acute lack of adequate transportation facilities. Mercantile collections maintain average promptness and no heavy defaults enter into the failure record.

Manufacturing has reached a point which involves increasing the forces required, but labor is not readily obtained and wages rule high.

Chicago roads steadily increase earnings, indicating freight movements much greater than those of last year, but complaints are frequent as to car shortage and slow arrivals of merchandise at western points.

Failures reported in the Chicago district numbered 29, against 22 last week and 26 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

Trade continues of large volume, and while the ordinary rush of fall trade is over and next spring's is receiving attention, active retail demand has induced a heavy volume of reorder business from jobbers. Except in a few sections where mild weather last winter left unsold stocks on hand, supplies of goods are not excessive, hence a continuance of the active reorder trade is likely, weather conditions allowing. Perhaps the most active branch of wholesaling and jobbing is that of cotton goods, which are in heavy demand, with slow deliveries still complained of. There is also a better tone to woolen goods, worsteds leading as heretofore. Prices are steady as a whole and the high range of all quotations does not seem as yet to be reflected in reduced sales. In general distributive lines the reports are almost uniformly favorable.—Bradstreet's Commercial report.

New York. Striking shirtmakers in Trenton, N. J., have decided to start a shirt company, with a capital stock of \$25,000. East Liverpool, Ohio, with a population of 22,000, is one of the most strongly organized cities in the United States. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has appropriated \$10,000 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners. Non-union garment workers in many of the shops of New York State have struck for better conditions, and are asking to be allowed to affiliate with the union.

Recent statistics indicate that the total trade union membership of Great Britain and of the United States closely approximate. The similarity ceases here, however, as in the British Parliament labor has 50 commoners. Max S. Hayes, writing of the printers' strike in the International Socialist, says that 85 per cent of the printers are now working on the eight-hour day, or about 40,000 out of a total of 45,000. About 5,000 are still on strike, and 5,000, either by agreement or other reasons, have not joined the movement.

Two union iron molders were arrested in Minneapolis for an alleged assault. When the case came to trial they were found absolutely innocent. The private detective for the non-union foundry, who arrested the union men, were at once put on trial for assault, found guilty and sentenced to 60 days each in the work house. Justice with a cap J that time.

Chinese residents at Panama are strenuously opposing the introduction of coolie labor on the ground that the climatic conditions are such that a heavy death rate is sure to follow. Every political party in California has declared for the strict maintenance of the Chinese exclusion act, without modification of any kind, and for the extension of the act so as to exclude Japs and Koreans.

From the Colonial Printer and Stationer, of London, England, it is learned that there is a movement on foot by the members of the Manchester branch of the typographical association which has for its object the increasing of wages for both hand and machine composition. The employees point out that the existing scale of wages in the Manchester district has prevailed for 32 years. In 1896 the employers were granted a shorter workday, with no reduction in the wage scale.

The Rhode Island State bureau of industrial statistics has issued its annual report for 1905. It shows that the number of wage earners has increased nearly 10 per cent over 1904 with 59,438 as against 54,180 the previous year. In the same period the total wages paid increased more than 11 per cent, from \$22,620,536 to \$25,136,200. An even greater increase is shown in the value of products with a gain of 16 per cent, the figures showing \$120,440,252 in 1905, as compared with \$109,140,753 in 1904.

The Michigan Supreme Court recently gave the following decision of importance to all trade unions: "Workingmen have the right to fix a price upon their labor and to refuse work unless that price is obtained. Singly or in combination, they have this right. They may use persuasion to induce men to join their organization or refuse to work except for an established wage. They may present their cause to the public in newspapers or circulars, in a peaceable way and with no attempt at coercion. If the effect in such a case is ruin to the employer, it is damnum absque injuria, for they have only exercised their legal rights."

The report made at the New England label conference of cigarmakers' unions at Portland the other day were most interesting. It was shown that there is but one non-union cigar factory in all New England and that there are but 20 cigarmakers employed in the six States who are not members of 150 unions. Not a child is working in any cigar factory in New England. The New England conference alone spent \$200,000 in label agitation and advertising. The aggregate spent by the local unions in addition is estimated at probably \$200,000.

The Roofers' Protective Union of Boston, secured a wage increase last week. It asked for a 50 cents a day raise, one which would make the new rates \$3.50 a day for all-around roofers, \$3.25 a day for gravel roofers and \$2.75 a day for helpers. It was finally agreed, after conference, that the present scale continue until Jan. 1, then a raise of 25 cents would be made, and on Jan. 1, 1908, the wages would be again raised 25 cents. The union accepted the offer. This is the first wage increase the roofers have requested or secured in 18 years, although during the interval they have reduced the hours of labor to eight each day.

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CHURCHES MAY RUN DANCES.

Devised in Omaha as a Means of Combating Vice.

A proposition is under way in Omaha by several of the churches, by which they hold dances for the young people who now frequent the public dance halls of the city. It is planned to hold these dances twice a week and to have in attendance each night one of the church women, who will be interested in this work for the young people. Rev. B. H. Bell is at the head of the plan.

With a party of newspaper people, and under the protecting wing of two city detectives, Rev. Mr. Bell visited the dance halls of Omaha and remained until a late hour to study the conditions under which many young people take their Saturday night amusement. After these visits one of the detectives inquired: "What are you going to do? You've got to have some amusement, these young folks. Many of the girls have no homes where they can go to invite their company and there is no place for them but the dance halls and the parks and the theaters. Why don't the churches get together on this question and provide some wholesome amusement for these young people?"

"We are planning to do this," said Mr. Bell. "We hope to establish at least four halls in Omaha, where young people may go to dance decently and in order. Dancing is a natural amusement for young people and I am heartily in favor of it. But the romping and huzzing which I have seen to-night is not dancing. If we establish our dance halls, as we hope to do, we will have ladies in charge of the halls who will look after the young people and see that everything is conducted decently and in order. We recognize the fact that they must have proper recreation and that we must provide something better in the place of these dance halls. We hope to lay this matter before the Omaha Women's Club and have their cooperation in the matter."

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THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.



1529—Siege of Vienna abandoned by the Turks.

1610—First Duke of Ormonde, chief supporter of the Stuart cause in Ireland, born. Died July 21, 1688.

1620—Peace of Montpelier, ending the Huguenot wars.

1728—City of Copenhagen, Denmark, nearly destroyed by fire.

1775—Continental Congress adopted the Pine Tree Flag.

1777—Gen. Gates defeated Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga.

1779—End of siege at Savannah, Ga.

1781—Americans and British opened battle at Yorktown, Va.

1783—American Congress voted to disband the Revolutionary army on Nov. 2.

1797—Bonaparte and Austrian Emperor concluded treaty of Campo Formio.

1806—Battle of Halle.

1812—Second battle of Polotsk. French military forces abandoned Moscow.

1813—Bonaparte defeated at Leipzig.

1815—Island of Jamaica devastated by a hurricane.

1826—Last lottery sanctioned by the English government held.

1834—Old Houses of Parliament, London, burned.

1842—Grace Darling died.

1848—Mormon temple at Nauvoo, Ill., destroyed.

1856—Fatal panic at the Surrey Gardens music hall in London.

1862—The Confederate, Gen. Morgan, occupied Lexington, Ky.

1863—Departments of the Cumberland and Mississippi consolidated and placed under command of Gen. Grant.

1864—Gen. Sheridan victor at battle of Cedar Creek, Va.

1871—President Grant suspended writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of South Carolina.

1874—Marriage of Gen. Frederick D. Grant and Miss Ida M. Honore.

1898—Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico officially completed.

1890—Arthur T. Hadley assumed the presidency of Yale University.... Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Fanning installed as president of Brown University.... Boers defeated by the British at battle of Dundee Hill.